Patent claims:

1. A method for identifying people, in which a person
   is identified by comparing an electrical signal
5 derived from a particular utterance by the person
   with a stored signal of this kind,
   characterized
   in that the signals to be compared are derived
   from a subphonemic range of the utterance.
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2. The method as claimed in claim 1,
   characterized
   in that in a first step for deriving the signals
   an electrical output signal from an electro-
15 acoustic transducer (1), which output signal
   corresponds to the entire utterance, is subjected
   to volume normalization.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2,
20 characterized
   in that a Fourier series approximating an output
   signal corresponding to the entire utterance is
   formed.

25 4. The method as claimed in claim 2 or 3,
   characterized
   in that to derive the signals which are to be
   compared at least one quasi-periodic range of the
   output signal is ascertained.
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5. The method as claimed in claim 4,
   characterized
   in that to derive the signals which are to be
   compared a single quasi-period or a plurality of
35 quasi-periods is/are selected from the ascertained
   quasi-periodic range.

6. The method as claimed in claim 5,

characterized

in that a quasi-period (n) determined in relation to its position in the quasi-periodic range (1 to m) is selected.

7. The method as claimed in claim 5 or 6, characterized

in that the selected quasi-period is subjected to length normalization.

8. The method as claimed in one of claims 5 to 7, characterized

in that a quotient signal is formed from the selected quasi-period and from a quasi-period which is influential on an average voice.

9. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 5, characterized

in that to form comparison signals which are to be stored the utterance is recorded a plurality of times at different pitches and, during identification, is interpolated between a plurality of comparison signals, or interpolation is used to form a family of curves for comparison signals.

10. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9, characterized

in that the method is integrated into a voice recognition program.

11. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10, characterized

in that the signals to be compared are used as blocks in a voice synthesis program.